

WARMLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1906.

Warmley Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT,

. . 1906, . .

Of the Medical Officer of Health.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting you with my Annual Report for the year 1906. I have to thank you for your continued courtesy during the year.

I shall continue to use the same order and headings as in former years. Your Surveyor and Inspector append their own reports.

The Parish of Mangotsfield is distinctly more urban than the rest of the area. It contains more than half of the population. Its parochial committee takes an intelligent interest in matters relating to the parish, and although only advisory in its functions, it has virtually the powers of an Urban Council. As nearly all urban powers necessary for the well-being of the parish have been obtained, this Committee takes the place of an Urban District Council.

The same position, to some extent, takes place in Siston.

The Tables appended are those demanded by the Local Government Board. There is an additional Table this year relating to Infant Mortality and its causes. There is one for the County Council's information, most of which belongs to the domain of your Surveyor and Inspector. The Table of Rainfall is very kindly given me by the Vicar of Pucklechurch. In his letter accompanying the table, the Rev. Mr. Gillum observes, "There are three falls of over an inch, which is not common, but on the whole the fall has, I observe, been rather less than the average." The last Table, a very useful one, has been got out by your Clerk.

Regarding the distribution of the population, its occupations, and general conditions, I must refer you to former Reports. These Reports also contain information concerning the geology and geography of the district. In addition to what is stated there, the arrival may be noted of a large boot factory from Bristol, with its employees. There are also two small collieries starting, one at Mangotsfield and one at Staple Hill.

Sewerage and Drainage.—Mangotsfield is the only part of your district which has got a system of drains, sewers, and outfall works. These are all under the control of your Surveyor. The only reference I require to make to them is the want of flushing tanks to the w.c.'s. I am quite aware that the provision of these would be expensive, out of proportion to the value of old cottage property. But the inhabitants of such houses are just the sort of people who are careless about hand-flushing, and need a flush-tank. I have pointed this out on many occasions, and I am constantly meeting with the evil effects of this want in full pans, dirty pans, blocked house drains, and other nuisances complained of by the people. It is quite impossible to inspect the whole area sufficiently so as to keep their houses clean, without flush tanks.

The rest of your area, more or less rural, has house-drains connected with cesspools or brooks, or no drains at all. The idea of a properly ventilated, water-tight cesspool, cleaned out at regular intervals, is hardly ever carried out. They are usually leaky, or with an overflow pipe for the moisture to run off. In the country, where gardens are large, it is quite easy to make arrangements to dispose of both solids and liquids, without bottling them up in a leaky cesspool, to the annoyance of everybody approaching them. But gardens are becoming smaller, and where this obtains, with a denser population, a scheme of disposal of sewage will inevitably be forced to the front. However, this has not yet occurred outside Mangotsfield.

In this connection I may remind you that I examined a sample of water from the River Boyd. There was little evidence of its contamination from the paper mill at Bitton, though I can quite understand it to be fouled at times. But there was good evidence of its contamination from fæcus and urine. The bulk of this came from the houses in Bitton village, many of which empty fresh sewage directly into the brook. This could and ought to be remedied.

Siston Brook is not so much polluted as it was, but more improvement is yet wanted.

Scavenging.—House refuse is removed by the Authority in Mangotsfield. It is over the rest of the area used by the householder.

Lighting.—Mangotsfield has a scheme of lighting for the parish by using incandescent gas lights, and oil lamps where no gas can be obtained.

Fire Brigade.—A Fire Brigade has been instituted. It is still in a state of adolescence, but of vigorous stamina.

Water Supply.—The main source of supply is the water of the West Gloucestershire Water Company. The water has continued to be good and nearly always up to the standard of analysis presented to Parliament. The supply is always sufficient, arising as it does out of the pennant. It is hard—16°—but organically pure. The pumping power is equal to 1,000,000 gallons per day, I am told. The mains are over the greater part of your area, and new connections are continually being made.

The other supplies are wells, more or less pure. They are constructed of dry stone walls, and a good coping is insisted on. During 1906 I examined seventeen samples from wells, three of which I condemned as unfit to use.

Many places still desire the Company's water, but for various reasons have not obtained it. The most urgent of these are Berry Hill, Damason's Bridge, Moorend, your own cottage at the outfall works, Black Horse, and Pomphrey.

Slaughter Houses.—The regular slaughter houses are in good order and are kept clean. Many pigs, however, are killed in back yards or other unsuitable places, which cannot be overlooked or inspected. However, no evil effects have been traced to these places.

I still have an idea that animals unfit for man's food are killed for sale, but it is difficult with our working power to catch the sinners.

Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops.—The order has been in force since 1887, and enforced during my tenure. The regulations were altered in 1905.

All the larger dairies are in good order and clean. Some of them are quite models. It is among the smaller ones where the most trouble arises, and the most work is done. The cow sheds are just knocked up anyhow, of any material, badly lighted, and dirty. The ventilation is sufficient but draughty. I think among these dairies would be found some tuberculous cows. It would be wise to have a veterinary inspector. You have a large number of large dairies and a very large number of small ones.

The milk shops are chiefly kept by people who have other businesses. The small grocers, greengrocers, and other small stores keep a gallon or two of milk for sale. Such milk-selling ought to be stopped. But it is difficult.

Bakehouses. — Several large bakeries exist, employing steam power, and are inspected by the Factory Inspector. All the big bakeries are in good order. There are not now so many small ones. But they are difficult to manage.

Factories and Workshops.—The factories are not many, and are all well conducted. The workshops are often too small, and the workplaces are often small and dirty. These mostly belong to shoemakers who take work home, and to tailoresses, who do likewise. But many are quite in good order. My chief complaint lies against a class of shoemaker who works in the kitchen where the children run about and the food is cooked. Your Inspector's Report is appended.

Nuisances.—See Inspector's Table appended.

Food and Drugs Acts.—I am not aware of any action taken by you under these Acts. I think milk ought to be examined and reports obtained. That seems to be one of the most important articles to be overlooked in this district. It is largely produced in your area, many getting a living out of dairies, and in the winter and early spring, when supplies run short, there is a great temptation to dilute and adulterate.

The Chicago meat scare has done a great deal of good. It has made the public chary of using such foods, and no doubt has made the manufacturers more watchful and more cleanly.

Infectious Diseases.—One hundred and eleven cases were notified during 1906. Of these 79 were scarlet fever cases, 13 diphtheria, 12 erysipelas, 3 enteric fever, 2 membranous croup, one smallpox, and one puerperal fever. Rather more than half of the whole notifications occurred in persons between 5 and 15 in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever; 16 cases of scarlet fever occurred before 5 years of age, but 50 occurred between 5 and 15.

I have only advised the closure of one school for scarlet fever, viz. : that of Bitton about 3 days before the autumn holidays. In such a school, where scholars are collected from a wide area, closure has a good effect in preventing the spread of an infectious disease. In any village school closure prevents spread to some extent, but not to the same extent as in country schools. Children, and mothers especially, will run in to see a sick child, and thus give the disease to their own family. And I have recently observed that since the type of scarlatina and of measles has become milder and fewer deaths are occurring, the public are becoming more careless of exposure and have less regard to possible dangers. With that there is less desire to undergo the period of isolation, less fear of contact, and consequently more desire to hide mild cases. Hence, isolation, except in hospital, is not so successful as ten years ago. Therefore the more need for a hospital to isolate early cases.

The hospital at our disposal was erected when the Keynsham and Warmley Authorities were one, and its position then was central. But since that time the mass of population has greatly increased towards Bristol and Kingswood. Our contact with these latter places causes outbreaks of infectious diseases chiefly in that

direction, and, therefore, both from that cause and the massing of the population there, we need a hospital nearer than Keynsham. Besides, the present hospital is not nearly large enough for the wants of both districts. The present hospital is, therefore, out of the district, out of the county, on the outside of the mass of the population, and too small for our needs. I have for many years been urging the provision of a hospital *up-to-date*. I have no doubt whatever that any inspector from either County Council or L.G.B. would give you similar advice.

Except in two cases where it was compulsory, I have not used the hospital. Isolation has been carried on at home, and, up to the present, satisfactorily, but since the beginning of this year (1907) it has broken down.

I appended a note in last year's report on a case of smallpox in the beginning of this year, which occurred at Bitton. I beg to allude to it again. It distinctly points to the need of an isolation hospital for ourselves. When this case occurred your neighbouring authority had a number of scarlet fever cases there, and although we had the power to oust these cases, a delay of two days would have occurred, which would have been serious. Fortunately, Dr. Davies very kindly agreed to take in the case for us at once, and no further case arose. But the whole matter points to the fact that we want a hospital of our own. Our population of over 17,000 warrants it. If the half of our population is living under Urban conditions, we have Urban wants and a hospital of our own, or one over which we have considerable control, and of sufficient accommodation, is an absolute necessity.

SMALLPOX.—One case; was well and quickly isolated by Dr. Davies, of Bristol. It recovered, and no new case arose. Vaccination of all contacts was promptly done.

SCARLATINA.—79 cases of this disease have been notified during the year—a considerable increase on last year's numbers. The increase took place at the beginning of the year, and still more largely in the end of the year. It has become quite epidemic now in the Staple Hill and Downend districts. Milk nor water has any influence apparently. Downend school has the greatest influence, but I am very unwilling to shut it. The type is mild and only 2 deaths have occurred. It is possible that mild cases have occurred, and, although not notified as such, have given rise to others. I have not been able to detect any.

DIPHTHERIA.—13 cases have been notified and only one death has occurred. The cases have been normally severe, but I think the use of the antitoxin treatment has largely conduced to the lowered rate of mortality. It has been brought to me forcibly that vigorous antitoxin treatment is very successful. Some authority ought to have power to provide antitoxin to other poor just above paupers.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Three cases were notified, and one death occurred. There is nothing noteworthy.

MEASLES.—This disease occurred sporadically during the whole year, and gave rise to 3 deaths from complications. There has been no epidemic as was last year.

INFLUENZA.—Cases have occurred especially during the end of 1906, and gave rise to 3 deaths, chiefly from complications. So far as I have seen, or heard, the chief features have been catarrh of digestive organs, and functional nervous diseases, leading to debility.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—14 deaths occurred from these diseases as against 8 last year ; 9 of these occurred from enteritis. It is quite evident that a great deal of confusion yet exists concerning what is epidemic and what is not. Infectiousness exists in certain forms, while others whose symptoms are similar are not infectious. Wherein lies the infectiousness and how distinguish it? Some authoritative statement is wanted. Medical men in general practice need some means to distinguish these cases. For example, one case died nearly 60 of diarrhœa, and another over 65 of enteritis. I do not think either of these cases was of an infectious nature. Again, a child of 7 months died of diarrhœa. How distinguish this case from the former?

PHTHISIS AND TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—19 cases died from these diseases this year as against 15 last year. Treatment and diagnosis are both improving, and cures are also more numerous. But the fact remains that early and prolonged treatment in sanatoria is necessary. Six months' treatment in a sanatorium is long enough for a patient to learn all the habits which can be carried on at home efficiently, but patients as a rule will not do it. The mortality from phthisis is entirely the patients' blame. In many cases patients sniff at doctors' orders, and when in institutions they are compelled to act to orders, they recover, and give the institution the credit, so in most cases if got at early, most cases could be cured at home.

MUMPS AND PERTUSSIS.—No epidemic has occurred. The latter disease gave rise to 3 deaths.

Vital Statistics.—

Acreage, 9,682 acres (estimated).

Population, 1891, 13,539 (estimated).

Do. 1901, 15,954 (census).

Do. 1906, 17,366 (estimated to middle of year).

The factors of increase have not been so evident for 2 or 3 years, as in former years, and emigration to Canada has increased considerably.

BIRTHS.—The total number was 428 as against 447 last year, and the average of 476 for the last ten years. The average is 24·6 per 1000 this year, as against 26·11 last year, and 29·3 for the last decade. We are evidently following the general average for the county. It is 9 per cent. below the first year of the decade. The decrease has been steady throughout the decade. This is concurrent with

prevalent opinion. I am of opinion decidedly that there is prevalent an opinion against the large family, and a desire and a method to reduce the numbers of a family. The responsibility of a family is shirked. I hear it often.

DEATHS.—The total number was 196, giving an average of 11.28 as against 13.9 last year, and for the last ten years of 13.9. We are gaining.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The total number was 46 as against 57 last year. The rate was 107.5 as against 127.51 last year, and 132.8 for the ten years. The chief cause for this high mortality is ignorance of the parents. Where mothers who are healthy nurse the children the mortality is low. Where other means obtain, errors of all kinds creep in and mortality is raised. I have pointed out, as many others have, this dominant cause.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The Deaths from these diseases were as follow :—Measles, 3 ; Scarlet Fever, 2 ; Whooping Cough, 3 ; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 1 ; Diarrhœa, 5 ; Enteric Fever, 1 ; 15 in all, giving a rate of .86.

Vital Statistics for Mangotsfield.—

Population, 1901, 8,815.

Do. 1905, 9316 (estimated to middle of year).

BIRTHS.—The total number is 262. The rate is 28.1. This is considerably above the rest of the area.

DEATHS.—The total number was 96, and the rate 10.3. The rate is lower than the district generally.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths was 20, and the rate was 8.0 nearly. This was lower than the district generally.

ZYMOTIC RATE.—The total deaths were as follows :—measles, 2 ; pertussis, 3 ; diphtheria, 1 ; diarrhœa, 2 ; scarlet fever, 1 ; and enteric fever, 1. This gives a rate of 1.67.

I must conclude by thanking my fellow officers for their kind co-operation.

W. MURRAY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT		
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages		Number	Rate*				Number	Rate*	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*								
															5	6	7	8
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
1896	15200	510	33.55	55	107.84	212	13.88	None in the District	...	...	212	13.88	
1897	15500	481	31.03	78	162.16	275	17.74		7	282	17.54		
1898	15700	491	31.27	67	136.45	237	15.09		9	246	15.67		
1899	15950	507	31.78	89	175.54	256	18.03		256	18.03		
1900	16200	449	27.71	56	122.49	211	13.02		4	215	13.21		
1901	16422	463	28.73	64	138.23	216	13.40		9	225	13.96		
1902	16510	496	30.04	64	129.03	215	13.22	...	...	12	227	13.74	
1903	16830	460	27.33	42	91.03	170	10.10	...	...	7	177	10.51	
1904	17051	456	26.74	60	131.51	236	13.84	...	...	8	244	14.31	
1905	17120	447	26.11	57	127.51	231	13.49	...	...	7	238	13.9	
Averages for years 1896-1905	16248.3	476	29.3	63.2	132.8	225.9	13.9	...	...	7	226.6	13.9	
1906	17366	428	24.6	46	107.5	180	10.3	...	...	16	196	11.28	

*Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 9,682. Total population at all ages, 15,954; Number of inhabited houses, 3,625; Average number of persons per house, 4.4 (at Census of 1901). Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Union Workhouse; Royal Infirmary, General Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Convalescent Home, Bristol; Asylum for Insane, Gloucester.

TABLE II.Vital Statistics of separate Localities in **1906** and previous years.

YEAR	NAMES OF LOCALITIES							
	WHOLE DISTRICT				PARISH OF MANGOTSFIELD			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year
1896	15200	510	212	55	...	...	...	...
1897	15500	481	275	78	...	...	...	...
1898	15700	491	237	67	...	...	...	...
1899	15950	507	256	89	...	...	...	...
1900	16200	449	211	56	...	...	...	...
1901	16422	463	216	64	8815	262	134	38
1902	16510	496	215	64	9000	270	120	33
1903	16830	460	170	42	9180	264	88	17
1904	17051	456	236	60	9300	256	148	34
1905	17120	447	238	57	9314	284	143	33
Averages of Years 1896-1905 }	16248·3	476	226·6	63·2	9122	267	126·6	31
1906	17366	428	196	46	9316	262	96	20

TABLE III.Cases of **Infectious Disease** notified during the Year **1906.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.	NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							
		Under I	I to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards		
Small-pox	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Diphtheria	13	...	2	9	I	I	...	...	...
Membranous croup	2	I	I	...	...	..	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	12	...	I	I	2	5	3	...	...
Scarlet fever	79	2	16	50	9	2	...	...	3
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	3	...	...	I	2	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	III	3	20	61	14	10	3	...	4

Isolation Hospital—Keynsham Isolation Hospital, in Keynsham Parish.

TABLE IV.Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during the Year **1906.**

CAUSES OF DEATH I	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and up- wards 8	
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping-cough	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup }	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Other con- tinued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis	9	5	3	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other septic diseases }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	..	...	1	2	10	1	...
Other tubercular diseases }	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease }	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	...
Bronchitis	20	4	1	...	...	5	10	...
Pneumonia	18	5	3	1	3	5	1	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other diseases of respiratory organs }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Premature birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and acci- dents of parturition }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart diseases	27	...	1	...	2	10	14	...
Accidents	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	58	17	1	...	2	10	53	...
All causes	196	46	20	4	10	53	88	...

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I, III, and IV, attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

WM. MURRAY, M.D., *Medical Officer of Health.*

TABLE V.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WARMLEY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY during the Year, 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year
ALL CAUSES :—																			
Certified ...	...	...	9	3	...	1	13	6	2	5	3	3	...	3	3	5	1	2	46
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—																			
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIARRHŒAL DISEASES :—																			
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis																			
(not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
WASTING DISEASES :—																			
Premature Birth	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES:—																			
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis :																			
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis																			
(Not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

District of Warmley.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 17,366.

Births in the year, 428 { legitimate
illegitimate } not ascertained.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 196.

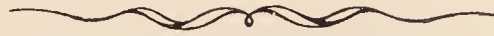
TABLE VI.**RAINFALL IN 1906, AT PUCKLECHURCH VICARAGE,
in the County of Gloucester.****RAIN GAUGE—**

Diameter of Funnel: 5 inches. Height of Top: above ground, 10 inches ;
above sea level, 370 feet.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest fall in 24 Hours		No. of Days on which '01 or more fell
	Inches	Depth	Date	
January ...	4'57	'60	12	23
February ...	1'98	'47	22	21
March ..	2'03	'49	10	17
April	1'32	'25	29	12
May	2'23	'39	16	18
June	2'71	1'18	28	11
July	1'21	'46	28	11
August ...	2'19	'46	14	17
September ...	'83	'29	14	8
October ...	5'79	1'11	1	26
November ...	3'35	1'06	8	15
December ...	1'59	'35	25	18
Total ...	29'8			197

(Signed) S. G. GILLUM.

To the Warmley Rural District Council.



GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my report, showing the amount of work done in your district during the year 1906.

Slaughter Houses inspected	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses inspected	...	...	...	21
Gipsies Vans removed	...	...	...	50
No. of Houses disinfected	...	...	...	98
Swine Nuisances reported	...	...	...	9
Total Number of Complaints received	...	...	...	27
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	49
Summonses taken out	...	...	...	1
Convictions	...	...	...	0
Cases visited and reported upon	...	...	...	97
Factories and Workshops and Workplaces inspected	...	...	...	249
House Drains entirely re-laid	...	...	...	2
Partly re-laid	...	...	...	7
Company's Water laid on to houses	...	...	...	57
Number of Wells closed	...	...	...	0
Number of Samples taken for examination	...	...	Several	
Earth Closets constructed	...	...	...	3
Number of Notices sent to empty Privy Vaults	...	...	...	9
Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops inspected	...	...	...	59
No. of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	111

C. R. CROSS,

Inspector.

Copy of Form which Medical Officers of Health in the County of Gloucester are requested by the Sanitary Committee of the County Council to fill up.

TABLE C. 1907.

Housing.—

Number of cases of overcrowding abated 1

Sewerage and Drainage.—

Number of Earth Closets, Pail Closets, or Improved Privies constructed 3

Number of Notices served to empty Privy Vaults 9

Water Supply.—

Number of Samples taken for examination Several

Numbers Inspected of each of the following.—

Slaughter Houses 11

Bakehouses 20

Dairies, Cow Sheds, Milk Shops 59

Workshops 53

Residence of out-workers 231

Elementary Schools.—

Number in District 11

Are the sources of water supply satisfactory? Yes

Infectious Diseases.—

Number of cases visited and reported on 97

General.—

Number of complaints received 37

Total number of nuisances reported 103

Number of swine nuisances reported 9

Total number of nuisances abated 59

Total number of notices served 13

Total number of summonses taken out 1

Any Suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health.—

Flushing tanks to W.C.'s.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Population of District estimated to middle of 1906, 17,366.

	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Births	428	24'6
Deaths	196	11'28
Do. under 1	46	107'5
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	2	'11
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	'06 nearly
Fever	1	'06 nearly
Measles	3	'115
Whooping Cough	3	'115
Diarrhoea	5	'29 nearly
Zymotic	15	'86
Phthisis	14	'806
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9	'51
Respiratory Diseases	39	2.2

W. MURRAY,

Medical Officer of Health for the District of Warmley.

To the Warmley Rural District Council.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report in respect of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces within the Council's district for the year 1906. During the year I have received 49 lists containing 1,226 names of persons receiving work from factories, and residing within the Council's area. This number of 1,226 is made up as follows :—

Corset Makers	...	...	285
Clothing	...	..	624
Bootmaking	...	...	317
			<hr/>
			1226

I have periodically visited the Factories and Workshops, and a large number of the houses or workplaces where the work is done. I found the sanitary arrangements in each case satisfactory, and the general condition of things, such as apply to lighting, ventilation, air space, etc., were very good. Only in one instance has any complaint been made by H.M. Inspector of Factories, and that was quickly remedied.

The condition of the Workshops, as the result of constant supervision, has greatly improved. Both the sanitary conditions and the cleanliness of these places were satisfactory.

With regard to home-work, such as stay-making and tailoring, the homes generally are very clean, and from that point of view leaves little to be desired. There are, however, a few exceptions, where cleanliness does not prevail, such as one would like to see, but even these are improving somewhat.

I have visited *every home* where there has been a case of infectious disease notified to me by your M.O.H. during the year, and in some 15 instances I have had to prohibit work being brought into the home, not so much for want of cleanliness as for want of proper means of isolation, with respect to which I am most careful, especially so where home-work is done.

Included in the list of Workshops in your Council's area are 19 Bakehouses, and I am pleased to state that the general condition of all these is very satisfactory.

C. R. CROSS,
Inspector.

**Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.**

1.—Inspection.

Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	...	10
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	...	57
			—
	Total	...	67

2.—Defects.

Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation : Found, 1 ; Remedied, 1.

3.—Homework.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.

Lists received from Employers twice in the Year.

Nature of Work		Lists	Out- workers
Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	...	40	909
Bootmaking	...	9	317
		—	—
	Total	49	1226

Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from
other Councils.

Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	...	649
Bootmaking	...	68
		—
	Total	717

Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to
other Councils.

Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel (making, &c.)	...	69
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises	...	231

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.

Bakehouses	...	21
Workshops	...	35
Laundries	...	1
		—
	Total	57

5.—Other Matters.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable
under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory
and Workshop Act.

Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
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SURVEYOR'S REPORT,

1906.



To the Warmley Rural District Council.

During the year 1906, your Council have considered 182 reports upon various matters, 46 of which have been complaints of the breaking of your Bye-laws and Regulations.

Plans for the erection of 53 houses have been laid before you, and of these 46 were approved and 7 disapproved.

One new street has been made up at the cost of the frontagers, viz.: Overnhill Road, Staple Hill, which is 500 yards in length.

The Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works have worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY M. BENNETT.

URBAN POWERS IN FORCE

IN THE DISTRICT.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875—

Sec. 25—Whole district.

„ 26—(1) All except Hanham Abbots.

„ 44—Whole district.

„ 66—Mangotsfield only.

„ 112—Whole district.

„ 113— „

„ 114— „

„ 115— „

„ 155— „

„ 157— „

„ 158— „ (except Hanham Abbots).

„ 160— „

„ 161—(1) Mangotsfield only.

„ 169—Whole district (except part 1).

„ 170— „

„ 171—(As to fires) Mangotsfield only.

PUBLIC HEALTH BUILDINGS IN STREET ACT, 1888—

Sec. 3.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, AMENDMENT ACT, 1890—

Sec. 23—Whole district ; Part 2—Whole district.

TOWNS POLICE ACT, 1847—Whole district.

Sec. 28—Paragraphs as 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, and 30.

„ 29—

„ 32—

„ 33—

PRIVATE STREETS WORKS ACT, 1892—

Mangotsfield, Downend Park, Park Road.